The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4749. 號九十四百七千四第 日三初月正年申壬治同. HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1873. 五拜禮 號一十三月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 30, TAFFARETTE, Fren. bk., 500, Bourge, Saigon and Cape St. James 5th January, Cotton and Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

Jan. 30, HAWAII, Haw. brig, 202, J. Miller, Hiogo 18th Jan., General.—CHINESE.

Jan. 30, DAYLIGHT, Brit. ship, 629, Bush, Hiogo 21st January, Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

Jan. 30, BLYTHWOODE, Brit. str., 770, Miller, Saigon 20th January, Rice and Cotton.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan. 30, GEMSBOK, Amer. bark, 476, Bunker, Whampoa Jan. 29th, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.

Jan. 30, H.I.C.M. g-b. CHEN-CHEE, 200, E. Sharp, Canton 30th January.

Departures.

Jan. 29, HARBOTTLE, for Callao.
Jan. 29, MILBANKE, str., for Saigon.
Jan. 29, LADY FRANKLYN, for Sydney.
Jan. 29, HELENS, for Samarang.
Jan. 29, CRESWELL, for Saigon.
Jan. 30, DONNAI, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.
Jan. 30, ADEN, str., for Swatow.
Jan. 30, ACANTHA, str., for Canton.
Jan. 30, YANGTZE, str., for Canton.
Jan. 30, Russian cor. VITIAZ, for a Cruise.
Jan. 30, Rus. frigate SVETLANA, for a Cruise.
Jan. 30, SCOTLAND, for Pellew Islands.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 30TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Hawaii*, from Hiogo,—
3 Chinese.
Per *Blythwoode*, str., from Saigon,—
15 Chinese.

Per *Donnai*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.—For Saigon.—Messrs. Denis and Darock, and 6 Chinese. For Singapore,—Mr. J. M. Barradas and servant. For Batavia,—Their Royal Highnesses the Princes Augustus and Phillip of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Dr. Wanra, Messrs. T. J. Williz, J. Nickich and J. Pielmann. For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Mellor and servant. For Port Said.—Mr. Cornwall. For Marseilles.—Messrs. P. D. Johnson, Ribiere Leveille, and Dodd.

Reports.

The Hawaiian brig *Hawaii* reports left Hiogo on 18th January, had strong N.E. gales and thick weather.

The French bark *Taffarette* reports left Saigon and Cape St. James on 5th January, had strong N. and N.E. winds with very high sea throughout.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	*For.*	*Date of Leave.*
Sea Serpent	New York	Oct. 9
Annesley	New York	Oct. 30
Princess	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 1
Corea	London	Nov. 2
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Nov. 8
Landdrost Braun	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 22
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o)	Dec. 8
Glarus	London	Dec. 11

FROM WHAMPOA.

S. G. Glover	New York	Oct. 23
S. D. Carleton	New York	Oct. 29
Witch	New York	Nov. 27
Early Morn	New York	Nov. 28
Taikun	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Lennox Castle	London	Dec. 10
Midnight	New York	Dec. 13
Per Ardua	New York	Dec. 15
Everhard	New York	Dec. 31

FROM MACAO.

Norman Court	London	Sept. 14
Star of China	London	Nov. 1

FROM AMOY.

Tamerlane	New York	Sept. 14
Anglo Saxon	New York	Oct. 29
Thracian	New York	Dec. 2
J. R. Worcester	New York	Dec. 16

FROM FOOCHOW.

Zenobia	London	Sept. 11
Benefactor	New York	Sept. 16
Maiden Queen	London	Sept. 30
Ziba	London	Oct. 1
Eme	London	Oct. 4
Endymion	London	Oct. 22
Guinevere	New York	Oct. 24
Flying Spur	London	Nov. 14
Catherina	Gibraltar f.o.	Dec. 3
Selim	London	Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson	New York	Dec. 6
Black Prince	New York	Dec. 6
Fontenuye	London	Dec. 7
Silver Eagle	London	Dec. 12
Kate Carnie	Philadelphia	Dec. 18

FROM SHANGHAI.

Cashmere	New York	Sept. 4
Langstone	London	Sept. 4
Yeavering Bell	London	Sept. 9
Conqueror	New York	Sept. 16
Chusina	London	Sept. 19
Woodlark	London	Sept. 20
Duke of Atholo	New York	Sept. 27
James S. Stone	New York	Oct. 10
N. B. Palmer	London	Oct. 16
Melbrek	London	Oct. 18
Lalla Rookh	London	Oct. 18
Paragon	London	Oct. 19
Mikado	New York	Oct. 21
Sir Lamesejee Family	London	Oct. 26
Araby Maid	London	Oct. 29
Aracan	London	Oct. 29
V. A. Oliver	New York	Nov. 1
Fanny Breslauer	New York	Nov. 4
Morro Castle	New York	Nov. 7
Mary Whitridge	New York	Nov. 15
Clara Babuyan	New York	Nov. 23
Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glengairn	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 23

FROM YOKOHAMA.

Jessie Isabel	New York	Sept. 3
William Melhuish	New York	Sept. 9
Emulation	New York	Sept. 16
Etta Loring	New York	Sept. 18
Leander	New York	Sept. 22
Ceylon	New York	Sept. 30
Calter On	New York	Oct. 21
Devana	New York	Nov. 2
Lothair	New York	Nov. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Household and Office Furniture.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

THE Steamers from Calcutta, connecting at Galle with the mails, leaving Hongkong on 20th February, 6th March, and 3rd April, will proceed to SOUTHAMPTON via the SUEZ CANAL.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
tf 43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
H. E. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1872. [3m 2178

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEALD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314. Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

To be Let.

TO BE LET, by the year, tenant paying taxes and keeping in repair, TWO EXCELLENT GRANITE GODOWNS, being Nos. 7 and 9, Duddell Street, Queen's Road East. Immediate possession. Offers, in writing, to be addressed to Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS, Attorney for GEORGE DUDDELL, Esq., Victoria Hotel, Gage Street, not later than January 31st.
6d 188 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.

Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, or two if required, with BATH ROOM, in a central and healthy locality. Address "W. P." care of office of this paper.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

TO LET.

WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.

For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

TWO GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting on the Praya at Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
tf 1788 Hongkong, 8th October, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872; in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 1st proximo, with a memo. of premia contributed during the year ende; 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2-3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
25d 58 Hongkong, 8th January, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a DIVIDEND to Policy Holders of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872, of 25 per cent. on the net premia contributed, which is payable at our Office, on or after this date.

Policy Holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 80 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia, will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1157 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Pottinger Street,

THIS DAY,
the 31st January, 1873, at noon,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made Walnut Drawing Room SUITE, English-made Dining TABLE, ESCRITOIRE, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, GASALIERS, LAMPS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, Washing STANDS, CROCKERY WARE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Office DESKS, Book STAND, Copying PRESS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
168 Hongkong, 27th January, 1872.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 1st February, 1873, at noon,
At the premises occupied by the AGRA BANK, LIMITED, Queen's Road,—
The whole of the DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, BEDROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE, of English and Chinese Manufacture: Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, LAMPS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, Cheval and Toilet GLASSES, Marble-top WASHSTAND, and Dressing TABLES.
1 COTTAGE PIANO, *by John Broadwood & Sons, London.*
2 CHUBB'S IRON SAFES.
Teak COUNTERS, DESKS, and Book PRESSES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
129 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on

MONDAY,
the 3rd February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
On Board,—
The late German Barque
"*MARIE*,"
as she now lies at Wanchai, with one Anchor and 30 Fathoms Chain attached.
The ship had new Metal about 15 months ago, when she was refastened with Metal Bolts, and has Iron Knees throughout.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on delivery, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
121 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on

TUESDAY,
the 4th February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At their Auction Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
MASTS, SPARS, YARDS, ANCHORS, CHAIN, Running and Standing GEAR, SAILS, BLOCKS, and INVENTORY.
Ex late German Barque "Marie."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
122 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of February, 1873, at noon, at Messrs. WALKER, EASTON & Co.'s, East Point Foundry, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given.
The following ENGINEERS' and BOILER-MAKERS' TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c.:—
1 15-inch Drilling MACHINE, arranged with Stop Drilling Motion, complete.
1 13-inch Sellar's Patent Screwing MACHINE, with Additional Taps. One set of Master Taps for do.
1 6-inch Central Double Gear Gap LATHE, Conical Bearings, Eccentric Motion for throwing out back Gear, Cast Steel Spindle, Compound Slide Rest and Steady Rest.
22 Change WHEELS for Screw Cutting and Overhead Motion, complete.
2 Hydraulic Punching BEARS, with Dies and Punches.
Punching and Skew Shearing MACHINE, with 3 sets Punches and Dies, &c.
1 Set 8 feet Plate Bending ROLLS.
1 Boiler-maker's Straighting BLOCK, 800 lbs.
1 Hand Punching and Shearing MACHINE.
1 ENGINE and BOILER for Driving Machinery.
1 Plaining MACHINE.
2 Sets Gas TAPS and DIES, complete.
1 Rivet BLOCK for making Rivets.
1 Pair Portable VICES.
ANVILS, DRILLS, Sledge HAMMERS, Rivetting, Closing, and Hand do.
1 24-inch Lloyd's FAN, &c.
1 12-inch 4 Pair CHUCK.
Side SETS and PUNCHES for cutting out Rivets.
&c., &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
147 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
2m 2139 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

Notices of Firms.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

ELLIS & Co.
1m 199 Amoy, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at Yokohama and at Hamburg as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style and Firm of SIMON, EVERS & Co.

JULIUS SIMON,
AUG. EVERS,
M. BURCHARD.
1m 150 Yokohama, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. H. W. HARDY'S interest and responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 10th October last, and Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL has been admitted a Partner from that date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
1m 89 Shanghai, 8th January, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.

BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE authority given to Mr. S. H. DAVID to sign our name in Hongkong is hereby withdrawn, and Mr. S. J. DAVID is admitted a partner in our Firm in China from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.

ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.

From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.

HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. HERRMANN in our firm ceases from this date.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. EDUARD CHASTEL is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

G. DUBOST & Co.
1m 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.

NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. E. HUBENER in our firm ceases this day.
Our business will in future be carried on under the style of BOURJAU & Co.
Mr. G. A. WIELER has been admitted a partner in the same, and our firm from the First of January next will consist of the following members:—
Mr. ADOLPH THEODOR BOURJAU,
Mr. ERNST BEHRE,
Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU,
AND
Mr. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
Hongkong & China, 31st Dec., 1872. [1m 2274

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing:
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
n 876 May 3

HOTEL D'EUROPE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.
FIRST RATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.
WINES & LIQUEURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.
The Cuisine is under the able management of Monsieur EMILE BEYLON, lately Cook to the "Grand Hotel de Paris," and formerly in the employ of the Marquis de La Rochefoucault, of the Princess Swaroff of Russia, and at the Bathing Establishments of Monaco and Vichy.
Orders for Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Picnics, and for every description of Pastry and Cakes, executed with care and at moderate rates.

E. ESTARICO & Co.,
Proprietors.
8m 2074 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

Intimations.

ARMY CONTRACTS FOR 1873-74.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, marked outside "Tenders for Army Contracts," will be received by the Undersigned until noon on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1873, for such quantities of Commissariat and Hospital Supplies, such as Provisions, Wines, Porter, Spirits, Fuel, and Light, &c., or for the performance of Barracks and Hospital Services, such as washing and repairing Bedding, repairing Utensils, &c., or for the Cleaning of the Roads, Parades, &c., at the various Cantonments at Hongkong (Victoria, Kowloon, and Stanley,) and other Scavengers' Work, and for Sweeping Chimneys, Cleaning and Lighting Exterior Lamps, Removing Rubbish, &c., as may from time to time be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, or Service of the War Department in the Island of Hongkong or its outposts during the year from the 1st April, 1873, to the 31st March, 1874.

Forms of Tender, (no other than those issued by the Control Department will be received,) Conditions of Contract, Plans, Specifications, and approximate area as regards the Scavenging Contract, and any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application at this Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1873. [6d 167

NOTICE

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c., will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th days of February next.

Intending Exhibitors are requested to forward the numbers of the classes they intend to exhibit in, and the amount of space in superficial square feet they are likely to require, to Mr. FORD, Superintendent of the Government Gardens, on or before MONDAY, the 3rd of February.

All Potted Plants must be sent to Mr. FORD at the Public Gardens on the 12th of February.

Cut Flowers and Vegetables must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on the 13th February, and cannot be received after that hour.

The Exhibition will be opened on both days at 2 P.M., and closed at 6 P.M.

Prices of admission on the first day, $1; on the second day, 20 cents.

Admission Tickets for the first day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or at the entrances to the Gardens.

On the second day, payment must be made at the doors.

71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st inst., both days included.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.
29d 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from 27th instant until the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

Per order,
J. W. TORREY,
General Manager.
15d 162 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS AND RENT COLLECTORS,
Office removed to
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
1m 136 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF
SPECIALITIES in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOODS.
New Trimmed HATS, New BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, New Watered and Shaded RIBBONS.
Imperial and Polish Walking BOOTS, White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, BOWS and COLLARETTES.
FRIZETTS, CRINOLINES, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS.
Evening Dress SILKS and Made-up Evening COSTUMES.
DRESSES made-up in prevailing styles.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
30 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Honekong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, } ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Compositor, at any of the Out Ports, by a young man who has great experience. Best references can be given.
Address "A. Z." *Daily Press*

THE "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Messrs. QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE "DAILY PRESS" will in future be issued at 6.30 A.M. The arrangement has been made to meet the views of numerous Subscribers, and it may be desirable to state that the step would have been adopted earlier, but that it was considered advisable to publish at such an hour as would give time for reporting the latest arrivals and departures. This end, will, however, be met by the issue of an extra slip at 1 p.m., with the arrivals in the course of the morning.

Advertisements can be received up to 10 P.M. and those sent in the morning can, when desired, be inserted for the first time in the Shipping Extra.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

BIRTH.

On the 30th inst., at Old Bailey Street, the wife of Mr. EDWARD NEWMAN, P. & O. Co.'s Service, of a son. [187

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 31ST, 1873.

Not very long ago an English Grand Jury was rash enough to declare itself a nuisance, or at all events a perfectly unnecessary item in the British Constitution. Perhaps there is something to be said in favour of this view, although the judge, in the instance in question, by no means concurred in the reasoning by which the self-denying presentment was supported. It may be true enough that the day has long since gone by when a man might be put on his trial without a shadow of a case against him. The fact that in a very large majority of cases presented to a Grand Jury, true bills are as a matter of fact found in the present day, may seem to prove that the evil intended to be guarded against has scarcely any existence. On the other hand, it is quite possible that a state of things might arise, in the absence of this safe-guard, in which we should be glad enough to recur to it. A fortress is not useless because, on account of its impregnability, no one thinks it worth while to attack it. But it may be urged again in reply that notoriety and the power of public opinion are sufficient safe-guards against any flagrant abuse of the power to send a man to trial, and that except in cases of flagrant abuse of this power, the evil is not very great because after all a man is tried by a jury in the end. The question is one which presents many points of interest, and has occupied many learned minds. It is not likely to be settled immediately, and it may well be left to be discussed by the daring reformer who first proposes the abolition of the Grand Jury—and by his opponents. In this Colony we are much more interested in a side-issue arising out of the general question. This issue may be put in the following form: "Is the Attorney-General a fit and proper substitute for the Grand Jury?" Assuming that a Grand Jury is a thing without which, or something to represent it, the British Constitution, even as modified for Colonial use, cannot get on, does the arrangement under which the Attorney-General in Hongkong stands vested with its powers, commend itself as a sufficient or a necessary way of representing the institution? Does this arrangement satisfactorily carry out the object, or, if it is admitted to be only a make-shift, is it a make-shift to which the circumstances of the Colony compel us? In the first place, then, it must be clearly understood for what purpose the Grand Jury exists. We understand it to have been intended simply as an additional guarantee of liberty to the subjects of the realm. The ultimate trial by jury is sufficient to protect them against unjust conviction, but the Grand Jury's province is to shield them from being unjustly brought to the trial itself. The Grand Jury, however, has nothing whatever to do with weighing the evidence: it has only to decide whether there is any probable evidence at all. Consisting as it does of a large number of presumably intelligent men, its decision, on so very preliminary a point, and in arriving at which it is assisted by the learning of the Judge, is extremely likely to be fair and just, and one may very reasonably presume that neither will any man be suffered to be tried except on good grounds, nor will any be suffered to escape trial if there is a *primâ facie* case against him. But how shall the public be assured of this, if instead of a number of independent men we have as a Grand Jury only one man, and that one a paid servant of the Government. Numerous circumstances may be conceived which may tend to interfere very seriously with the satisfactory working of this arrangement. Any single mind which has to decide on a number of cases may very naturally be affected with a bias on one side or the other of some. And besides this natural bias which one expects to final occasionally, just as one expects a certain percentage of light sovereigns in a thousand, there is also the almost inevitable bias which arises from the official position of the sole Grand Juror. If the case is one by which the policy of the Government may be affected,—and surely there are many of these in Hongkong—should we not naturally expect to find the law officer of the Government taking a somewhat official view of it, such a view in short as might suffice to turn the scale of his judgment one way or the other? If we did not expect it we should not be very wise, and could not compliment ourselves on our talent for arguing from the past to the future. One cannot, of course, assert that an Attorney-General's mind is influenced by any given consideration in any given case, but inferences may be drawn while assertions are withheld. And we should be inclined, to infer for instance, from Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's action in the late perjury and conspiracy case, in which as Grand Jury he refused to find a true bill, that something connected with his official position had such an influence upon his mind as to produce a decision which a properly constituted Grand Jury, not being subject to such influence, would not have given.

But perhaps these are necessary evils under the circumstances of Hongkong. If this is to be concluded, however, two things must be shewn; first, that it would be a very serious inconvenience to have a Grand Jury here; and next that the substitution of the Attorney-General for the Grand Jury is better than to have no Grand Jury of any kind. The first proposition might have been true enough in the old and unpopulous days of the Colony, but it surely cannot be maintained now. In Singapore, it seems practicable enough to have a Grand Jury, and we know of no such mighty difference between the two Colonies as to render what is practicable there in this respect impracticable here. But even if it could be shewn conclusively that the thing could not be worked here, are we held to the alternative of making the Attorney-General do duty for the institution? The whole theory of the Grand Jury being that it represents the public and not the Government, if we are debarred by circumstances from enjoying an institution representing the public, do we mend matters by replacing it with one which represents the other factor in the Constitutional multiple? What advantage is to be gained by having an Attorney-General to decide whether a man shall be tried or not? We have already a ministerial officer, the magistrate, who decides that question in the first instance. A Grand Jury, as a check upon him might be a very valuable safeguard, but an Attorney-General one would suppose would be the reverse. Theoretically, he would be inclined only to save some men from trial when the Government wished it. As to permitting the majority of prisoners to take their trial, the magistrate's committal would do that quite as satisfactorily as the Attorney-General's *fiat*.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Gaol, on the body of William Moore, a private in the 44th Regiment, who died on the night of the 29th instant. Moore was convicted in January, 1861, of the murder of a fellow soldier, and was sentenced to death by Chief-Justice Adams. In the following March his sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and he was undergoing this sentence when he died. On the 10th July, 1867, the deceased was sent to erect the flagstaff at the new Harbour-Master's office, when some of the gear gave way, and he received a very serious compound fracture of the leg. From that time to his death his health declined. He had been over at Stonecutter's Island, comparatively at liberty, for three years. He was offered a pardon two years ago by Sir R. MacDonnell, and this was renewed by Sir A. Kennedy, but the deceased refused it on both occasions, as he had no friends to go to. He was 39 years old, and a native of Barking, in Essex. Sixteen European prisoners, most of them soldiers, followed the body to its place of interment in the Protestant Cemetery. The jury found a verdict of death from natural causes.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "ISLE OF WIGHT."

Captain R. D. Congdon, master of the British ship *Isle of Wight*, charged one of his seamen, named McFarlane, with refusal of duty on the 29th instant.

Defendant was charged on the 29th with the same offence, and on being asked why he refused to turn to, said that it was in consequence of being so bullied by the second mate.

Defendant was sent to seven days' imprisonment.

THE "TOKATEA."

Mr. A. P. Guterres, clerk of the Harbour Master's office, charged the captain of the British bark *Tokatea*, with breach of section III. of Ordinance 4 of 1850, in that he harboured two deserters from the American schooner *Scotland*, named August Krohn and Adolph Schuschan, on board his vessel.

Complainant stated that the second man came to the office and signed articles in the *Tokatea*, accompanied by the first man, who also signed; both were asked for their discharge, and they said they had lost them.

Krohn stated that the defendant knew very well that Schuschan belonged to the schooner *Scotland*, as also himself.

Defendant said he knew no other than that the two men were legally discharged from the *Scotland*.

Defendant was fined $25, in default fourteen days' hard labor.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.—*The Times'* Berlin correspondent informs us that at the time of the three Emperors' conference, the ex-King of Naples sent M. de Canofari, one of his former Ministers, to Berlin, to induce the assembled Sovereigns to intercede in his behalf with King Victor Emmanuel. His petition was that his private property should be restored to him; and, his wish having been communicated to those whom it concerns at Rome, there seems to be some prospect of its being fulfilled, provided the ex-King engages to abstain from all political agitation.

CRICKET.

H. K. C. C. v. The United Services.

This match was played on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th instant. The Services went in first, and notwithstanding a little bad luck at first, put together the substantial score of 88 against such bowling as that of Messrs. Hardy, Darby, and Jones. Messrs. Miller and Cole played well for the 24 and 23 with which they were respectively credited, but, the other scores did not amount to much. The H. K. C. C. then sent in Messrs. Darby and Jones against the bowling of Messrs. Parkyn and Miller. Runs came in very plentifully, and before the first wicket fell the score was within 8 of the other side's total, Mr. Jones being the first to leave, with 27 to his score. Mr. Darby shortly afterwards retired for a well-hit 48. Messrs. Head and Anton made another capital stand, the fifth wicket (Mr. Anton's) falling for 125. Mr. Hallett had now gone on bowling, and after this the wickets fell rapidly, no fewer than four, almost all in succession, being caught by Mr. Hallett off his own bowling. Mr. Head carried his bat for a splendid innings of 44.

The Army and Navy had an uphill task before them in the second innings but they set to work with a will, the first wicket falling for 37, the second for 62, the third for 69, fourth for 75, fifth for 76, and sixth for 107. This last was the wicket of Mr. Cole, who went in first, and saw the score up to this figure before leaving. His 38 was put together by dint of the most careful and judicious play. The bowling in this innings was rather weak, Mr. Hardy being unfortunately absent. Messrs. Darby and Symonds went on at first, and then Mr. Jones tried three overs of slows, which were quite enough. After this Messrs. Head and Symonds bowled steadily to the end. The innings closed for 115, leaving the H. K. C. C. 23 to win. The time being very short, the play was reckless. Runs were to be got regardless of wickets, and consequently it cost five wickets to make up the required total.

The fielding on both sides was some way below the average, and between that and the rather loose bowling, the bats seemed to have their own way throughout. The full score is appended:—

THE SERVICES.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
A. S. Hamilton, R.N., run out	8	b Symonds	10
Private Else, 84th, b Hardy	5	b Head	2
C. C. Cole, 80th, b Hardy	23	b Head	38
R. H. Hallett, R.N., b Hardy	0	b Symonds	18
T. T. R. Miller, R.N., c Darby, b Jones	24	c Darby, b Symonds	13
Gunner Crouch, R.A., b Hardy	0	b Head	3
Gunner Towner, R.A., b Darby	12	b Jones	4
P. E. Smythies, R.N., b Darby	6	absent.	
E. P. Stratham, R.N., not out	0	b Symonds	0
W. H. Montrose, R.N., b Darby	0	b Symonds	0
G. J. Parkyn, C.D., b Darby	0	not out	2
	b 8, l-b 2, w 5	15	b 15, l-b 1, w 9	25
		88		115

H. K. C. C.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
W. H. F. Darby, b Parkyn	46	b Else	2
D. Jones, thrown out Smythies	27	b Else	0
J. R. Anton, c and b Hallett	22		
H. E. Wodehouse, b Parkyn	0	c Cole, b Else	0
F. S. Head, not out	44	not out	11
R. Innes, b Parkyn	0	b Else	0
D. Welsh, c and b Hallett	0		
H. C. Heywood, run out	12	run out	1
G. O. Otley, c and b Hallett	0		
J. W. Symonds, c & b Hallett	5	not out	5
G. Hardy, absent.			
	b 14, l-b 2, w 9	25	b 6, l-b 1	7
		181		27

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

LAI-A-KOW v. HAULAND.—$6.80.

NG-A-SUE AND ANOTHER v. J. S. HOOK AND ANOTHER.—$14.80.

OHEA-KEE-TONG v. PAN-CHEE-IONG.—$500.

YEE-A-YAN v. L. GUTIERREZ.—$5.00.

LAI-A-LOONG v. TAM-A-PAK.—$25.88.

HO-POOI-KEE v. LOO-A-KAN $21.99.

S. EMAMOODEEN v. KHOO-SAM-FOONG.—$10.95.

S. EMAMOODEEN v. A. TEEM.—$20.00.

LEE-A-LUNG v. WOON-SING.—$11.90.

The above cases were all postponed to Tuesday next, as one or both parties in each were Chinamen, and did not appear in consequence, as the Court presumed, of the New Year holidays, which might be considered to continue over the second day.

J. S. HOOK AND ANOTHER v. TSANG-A-YEE.—$32.00.

TSANG-A-YEE v. J. S. HOOK AND ANOTHER.—$33.16.

These cases had been referred to the Harbour-master. His Honor said he had seen the referee, and had learned that the Chinaman had not appeared, and the case had been treated therefore as one, in which there was an appearance on one side only. The report was made out on this basis, it appeared from the Chinaman's subsequent enquiries at the office of the Court that it was by mistake he had not appeared before the Harbour-master. The cases had better stand over to next Tuesday, and perhaps they might be sent back to the Harbour-master.

LO-A-CHEE v. R. TAYLOR—$44.35.—This was one of the postponed cases against the nominal proprietor of the "Old House at Home," Johnson, the real proprietor, it appears, is in the Colony, but cannot be found when wanted.

His Honor said he had postponed the case, because it appeared that an application for payment had been made to Johnson. He held, however, that the person whose name was over the door was liable, and judgment must be for the plaintiff.

Defendant was brought down to Court in custody from the gaol.

C. R. FREEKS AND ANOTHER v. R. TAYLOR—$44.35.—This was a case of the same nature. Mr. Thomas appeared for the plaintiff, for whom judgment was given.

CHUN-EE AND OTHERS v. W. JOHNSON.—Interpleader.—His Honor gave judgment in favour of the claimant, Olson, on the special ground that the execution was put in within the 21 days for filing the bill of sale, and that therefore it was not necessary to look at the affidavit made on filing it. If it had been otherwise, however, the affidavit was defective on the face of it, and not only that, but it was bad as containing the statement that Johnson was a tavern-keeper, which he never was. On the evidence before him, he could not say it was a fraudulent bill of sale, and therefore judgment would be for the claimant.

Mr. Thomas appeared for Olson.

LUM-CHEW-LEE v. F. DEGENAER.—$83.47.—When this case was called the plaintiff appeared, and also one Tai-fat, but there was no appearance for the defendant. Judgment consequently went by default.

Subsequently, Mr. Stephens came into Court, and stated that he had been instructed to appear for Mr. Degenaer, but it was a case in which Tai-fat was liable, and that person had promised to have the action withdrawn. That very morning he had seen Mr. Degenaer, who said it was unnecessary to appear, under these circumstances. It was, therefore, quite by mistake that judgment had been allowed to go by default, and he applied to have the judgment set aside.

His Honor said he should stay execution till Tuesday next, when Mr. Stephens could make his application, notice being given to the plaintiff.

PANG-TUK-LEONG v. LEONG-A-TEONG.—$46.41.—Mr. H. C. Caldwell said he had been asked to come there as a witness for the defendant, but he knew much less of the matter than his Chinese clerk, who unfortunately was not there, as it was New Year time.

Postponed to Tuesday next.

F. RONSANO v. F. VENTURINO.—$83.50.—Defendant had paid into Court $70.50 and costs. Plaintiff claimed wages as cook on board the *Luisa Canzaro*, of which the defendant is Captain. The amounts were agreed upon, the only question being whether the engagement was for $30 Mexican per month, or 30 solos.

It appeared that the plaintiff had accepted an advance on shipping at the rate of 30 solos per month, and His Honor held this to be evidence that the contract was made on this basis. Judgment for the defendant accordingly.

R. F. GUTIERREZ v. C. L. VOLKMANN.—$8.00, for printing cards and bills. Judgment for the plaintiff by default.

C. P. MARCAL v. C. L. VOLKMANN.—$1.70, for goods supplied. Judgment for the plaintiff.

SHUENSING v. E. CASSUMBHOY.—$100.—Defendant admitted the debt, but asked for time, as he was security for another man. The action being on a promissory note, no time was allowed.

SIN AFOO v. J. SCOTT.—$21.00.—Defendant had paid into Court $7.00. The claim was for wages for November, December, and January at $7 a month.

Defendant said the November wages ought to have been paid by the cook, who, however, had left at the end of November. On the 22nd January plaintiff left without notice, and he was fined at the Police Court for doing so; therefore defendant did not admit any amount for January.

Plaintiff admitted that he had been fined as stated. He said he had been paid for November, and produced the cook's book to prove that the defendant had not paid the cook his (plaintiff's) November wages.

Defendant said the man had hitherto refused to produce this book, and he should like to inspect it.

After looking over the book with Mr. Neate, the defendant said he could not find any entry of the plaintiff's wages for November, and therefore he must admit that they were still due.

Judgment was consequently for $7, in addition to the money in Court, no January wages being allowed.

C. L. THEVENIN. v. G. DUBOST.—$300.00.—Mr. Wotton, for the defendant, asked for an adjournment, as he had a witness to bring up from Saigon. The defence was a set off, which, however, had not been pleaded. Mr. Thomas, for the plaintiff, objected to the postponement. His client had come here from Saigon, and he wished to go back by the first opportunity.

Mr. Wotton then based his application on the ground that no particulars had been filed.

His Honor suggested that it was a mercantile case, and might properly be referred. Both parties assented, though Mr. Thomas thought it was not a fit case for reference, and the case was postponed "until a referee should be agreed upon."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

LARCENY.

The case in which Wong-chick-sam, a broker, residing in the Central Market, charged Cheu-a-yuie, servant boy to Captain Cary, of the *Poyang*, with the larceny of $83 in notes, one knife, and a promissory note for $150, came on again yesterday.

Mr. Stephens appeared for the defendant.

The evidence of a few larkishly dressed coolies and boys belonging to the steamer *Poyang* was taken, and went to show that the contents of a purse they saw defendant count from contained $84 instead of $83, but none could disprove the statement made by the pantry boy, that the purse he gave to the defendant containing $83 and a knife was the same produced in court by the defendant, nor could they account for how the defendant, on a salary of $6 per month, could have $84 in his possession.

One boy, named Cheong-a-wan, dressed up like a peacock, in all the coloured silks imaginable, who termed himself a boy to the *fan-kwi* mate of the steamer, was suddenly brought up by his Worship, who informed him that if he made use of that term again he would fine him, and he had a great mind to do so then. His Worship added that had he made use of the term to an angry foreigner, the probabilities were he would have got a thrashing for it, and then he would be coming bellowing to the Court to procure a summons.

The evidence having been completed, the defendant was committed for trial at the Supreme Court, but was admitted to bail in two sureties, $400 each.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE CHAIN-GANG.

The case of Low-a-tuck was again brought forward yesterday, and after evidence taken at considerable length in reference to his running away, the assault on Darrell and Samuels, the turnkeys, and his apprehension at Kowloon, the defendant was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

The remaining cases were not of great importance.

A case in which two boatmen in the Harbour Master's department were charged with extortion at Stanley, was remanded to to-morrow for further evidence. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s watchman was fined $2 for being asleep at his post; a coolie caught gambling near the Sing-Ping theatre was sent to three days' hard labor; a Chinese hawker who assaulted a tailor to make him pay 300 cash was sent to seven days' hard labor; Thos. McAlpin, an engineer belonging to the steamer *Aden*, was fined $1, for getting drunk. A Chinaman was sent to four months' hard labor for stealing clothes from on board Wong-a-kui's fishing boat at midnight. The Police constable apprehended this defendant in the water at Yow-ma-tee, where the complainant was having a fine swimming obey-chase after him. John Kelly was charged with being a mendicant. He had been begging from the Chinese, from whom he had got 54 packages of cash. He was sent to gaol for 14 days; but will soon terminate a long career of "burning" in the Colony, the Habour Master having promised to get him shipped off.

During the proceedings of the Court one hundred and fifty-one applications were made for summonses by the police against householders for firing off crackers on the night of the 29th and daylight of the 30th. Mr. May ordered that they be issued at once, to stop the nuisance. They were accordingly taken at 1 o'clock, and the whole batch having the charge proved against them, were fined $1 each.

AMOY.

The *Courier's* correspondent gives the following *resumé* of recent events at the above port:—

At present there is in Amoy an almost absolute dearth of what may be called news. Our long drought has at length been brought to an end by a very seasonable fall of rain. For the last two or three years the rainfall has been very irregular, and moreover so very deficient that the crops of every description have suffered more or less every year. There is no doubt that had it not been for the large importation of Japanese rice, there would have been serious suffering, if not actual starvation, throughout this whole region. The experience of the last few months has begun to convince the Chinese that the presence of the Foreigner is not such an unmixed evil as some of the higher classes would have them believe. Although two-thirds of the last rice crop was lost in many districts through want of proper irrigation, and though the potatoes, as a rule, have been a complete failure, the steady influx of foreign rice has so far kept down the price of provisions that, in the cities at least, no additional suffering has been the result of the drought. The same, however, cannot be said of the country districts. The unusually large emigration of the country people this year, proves that times must be rather hard with them. It is a singular fact, that rice is so plentiful that it is being exported from this place to Formosa, a thing entirely new in Chinese history, as from time immemorial the deficiencies of Amoy have been supplied by importations from that island.

The new Admiral that has been appointed to Amoy arrived here a short time ago. He formerly occupied the same position in Chin-chew, where he seems to have been much liked. The people of Chin-chew have many stories to tell of him when he was residing there. It seems he was frequently in the habit of moving about the city after nightfall in disguise. Many were the adventures that befell him, and many were the abuses that he was able to rectify, from his having made a practical acquaintance with them. From all accounts, he is a man of most determined character. It is mainly owing to him that the country north of Amoy has been rendered so safe for travellers. Previously to the appearance of the Rebels in this region in 1864, the whole of the country between this and Chin-chew was in the most disturbed and unsettled condition. The authority of the Mandrains was to all intents and purposes ignored, as the whole power was virtually in the hands of the powerful clans that existed throughout the country. These had established a system of blackmail to which every traveller had to submit; as without their special permit, no one was allowed to proceed on his way. Such a state of things naturally resulted in the greatest disorder. Village was at open war with village, and clan with clan. Continual conflicts were going on, that the mandarins had simply to wink at, as they were utterly destitute of the requisite force to interfere effectually. The present Admiral was just the man to deal with such a state of things. There was a vigor and promptitude about him that one rarely meets with in the mandarins of the present day. He would, for example, order a certain number of troops to assemble at a certain hour of some evening. Not a single one of his officers or men would have the smallest idea where they were going, or what was the object of their being summoned together. The Admiral, who had acted thus to prevent the possibility of his plans being made known, would then direct the march in the direction of the village he wished to punish. Arriving about midnight, when all were asleep, he would quietly surround the place, and at dawn next morning the burning houses, and half a score of heads hanging on the nearest trees, would show the kind of the work he came to accomplish. A few instances of this kind completely cowed the law breakers, and the result has been that that particular part of the country over which he had jurisdiction is one of the safest in the Empire.

In connection with this same region, I may mention a fact that lately came under my notice, and which illustrates the way in which excessive duties tend to injure legitimate trade. Amoy, as you are aware, is the only port for a very large extent of country both North and South of this, and at the same time the natural channel by which goods pass into the interior. The Lekim duties, however, are so very oppressive that many branches of trade, if not actually crushed by them, are so crippled that they are carried on with very little profit to the merchant. The result is that the goods are introduced at various points along the coast where no such duties exist, and are carried over the country by coolies to places within twenty and thirty miles of this.

Some days ago, when passing through a small Chinese port, thirty miles north of this, I observed that cotton, that had been shipped from Shanghai, instead of being carried into Amoy, had been landed there, so as to escape the Lekim duties. The bales, which could not have weighed less than one hundred and eighty pounds, had to be carried on the backs of coolies overland to the district city,—more than twenty miles distant. At first it seemed an impossibility for any single man to carry such a load over the bad roads and mountain passes that he would have to traverse. Indeed, I could hardly believe my eyes, when I saw a coolie seize hold of one of these immense bundles, and like an overburdened ant, start off at a pace that my chairbearers could not attempt to keep up with. Upon questioning, I found that the Chinese merchant could better afford to pay for this overland carriage and all the incidental expenses, than to allow his goods to pass through Amoy, where he would have to pay the heavy Lekim impost that the Chinese authorities still insist in keeping up, in defiance of the most obvious and best recognised principles of political economy.

SHANGHAI.

The *Courier* gives the following interesting particulars of a subscription which has lately been raised in the foreign Settlements:—

For some time there has been in circulation in the Settlement a subscription list, some notice of which may be interesting. From the preamble we learn that after Soochow was recaptured from the Taipings in 1864, great numbers of people, once in comfortable circumstances and even wealthy, were, of course, found impoverished, and some were reduced to the most utter destitution, many of the latter being also old and friendless. For the relief of the latter, a number of benevolent persons in Soochow got up a subscription, which enables them to give 350 persons a monthly aliment of 480 cash each. This, when rice is at an average price, supplies as much of that staple as, in the form of *congee*, will sustain life; and the pension was strictly limited to that amount, so that no encouragement should be given to pauperism. But as years have rolled on, demands have increased, and have to some extent been met by the generous assistance of the Cotton Guild of Shanghai. Still, the resources of the Charity did not enable it to supply the abject necessities of many who were legitimately within the range of its beneficence. It was, therefore, resolved that an appeal should be made to the foreign hongs of Shanghai with whom the Cotton Guild have business relations, with the view of raising such a sum as, safely invested under the Trusteeship of the Shanghai Cotton Guild, would yield an annual sum sufficient to enable the managers to extend the above amount of relief to 350 additional pensioners. About $1,000 a year would be the amount of expenditure, and this it was thought could be secured from a capital fund of Tls. 5,000. It is gratifying to be able to state that the appeal has been liberally responded to; as, when we saw the list, it contained 35 names, opposite each of which stood the sum of Tls. 100—that is, Tls. 3,500 in all. It is thought that some additional foreign names will be obtained, and that any amount short of the Tls. 5,000 will be made up by native merchants. But whenever a good thing appears in the market it is generally necessary to "beware of spurious imitations;" and unless we are greatly misinformed, the success of the appeal from Soochow has encouraged parties familiar with that city to engage in the philanthropic business as a most respectable means of turning an honest (?) penny for their own advantage. We hope to be able to give details shortly.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP "BENARES."

(*Daily News, January 24th.*)

For the following particulars of the loss of the British ship *Benares*, we are indebted to Mr. Harold Palmer, one of the five survivors, who arrived in H. M. gunboat *Curlew* yesterday.

The *Benares*, James Anderson master, left Hongkong September 13th, 1872, bound to San Francisco, with a cargo consisting principally of tea, sugar and rice. There were in all 18 souls on board, thirteen of whom perished with the wreck. Shortly after leaving Hongkong, the N.E. monsoon was encountered, and gradually increased in strength until the 6th October, when it blew a gale. The ship was put under storm sails, and continued so until the 8th, when there was every indication of a typhoon. At 11 a.m. on that day the foretopsail blew away, and the wind increasing, the mizen topsail was furled. At noon, the main topsail rent and was blown to shreds. The ship was then hove-to under a reefed spanker only, on the starboard tack, the wind gradually hauling from N.E. to North, and blowing a hurricane. During the afternoon, the topgallant sails blew adrift from the yards, and the wind being too strong to permit of their being furled, they carried away the top gallant masts. During this time all the hands were engaged at the pumps, the ship labouring and rolling heavily. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the spanker gaff carried away. A weather cloth was then placed in the mizen rigging to keep the ship to the wind. About 7 p.m. the second mate reported land on the lee beam, and seeing it was impossible to prevent the ship from driving on it, the pumps were left and preparations made to save life. Ten minutes after land was reported, the ship struck heavily, and almost immediately broke in two, just aft the mainmast, which by the shock was forced over the side. At this time it was very dark, and for those who still clung to the wreck there was little or no hope of being saved. A portion of the crew were on the forward part, and the rest aft. In a few minutes the after-part commenced to break up, and those who could secured themselves to portions of the floating debris, by which means three were saved. Two of these three reached the land together, after being severely bruised and injured by the sharp rocks, and succeeded in finding the dwelling of a native, who took them in and made them comfortable for the night. The third, our informant, was not so fortunate, for when he presented himself at a hut, the inmates closed their doors on him, and showed evident signs of fear at the sudden and to them unnatural apparition; he, however, discovered a goat pen, where he passed the night. On the morrow he found his two shipmates, and they proceeded together to the wreck, when they perceived that the foro part of the vessel was still above water, and that two men were clinging to it for their lives, having been in this precarious position all night. The natives used strenuous efforts to save them, and eventually succeeded, and they were landed in a very exhausted condition. These five survivors being almost in a state of nudity, owing to having been battered and dashed against the sharp rocks, the natives lent them clothes, until they were ultimately well provided for in that respect by a government official. The bodies of four of the drowned were washed on shore the day after the wreck, and were taken up and buried as decently as circumstances would admit of. Two well-to-do men on the island spoke fair pidgin English, and from them it was learnt that two junks were about to proceed to China, but the precise port could not be ascertained. However, to ensure the safe and prompt delivery of an epistle they had already written, the men drew up a duplicate, and addressed one to Shanghai and the other to Foochow. Both junks went to the latter port, but one arrived 8 or 10 days before the other, and unfortunately that which carried the letter addressed to Shanghai was the first to arrive. Two months elapsed, and there were no signs of relief. Two men then procured from the natives several large sheets of white cloth, and painting the word "wreck" on each, requested that those should be placed in prominent positions on the island, in the hope that some vessel might pass close by and recognise the signal. During the long interval the men lived in a hut composed entirely of reeds and bamboo, and a strict watch was kept over them to see that they did not wander beyond an allotted space. We are further informed that the natives seemed willing to keep them for any length of time, but on no account would they allow them to put to sea in one of their junks, as they had a prejudice against sailing with foreigners. The hospitality of the natives towards their unfortunate guests was unbounded. On ordinary occasions they pressed them to partake of such food as it was in their power to offer—consisting chiefly of yams, sweet potatoes, fish, and a little rice as a luxury—six times a day, as is customary amongst themselves. At the approach of Christmas, when the natives always informed their hosts that it was a season of special festivity with foreigners, the latter endeavoured to show their appreciation of the fact by providing for them with increased liberality, and urging them to eat twice as often as before. The suspense in which the men were, was at last ended by the arrival of a messenger from one of the neighbouring islands on the 2nd or 3rd of January, who informed them that an English gunboat was in search of them. This proved to be the *Curlew*, on board of which they were taken as soon as possible, and received the treatment required by their case. The *Curlew* at once left for Foochow, and arrived here yesterday. Remuneration was tendered to the officials and villagers who had been so careful of the shipwrecked mariners, but they firmly refused to accept the slightest recompense. When the *Curlew* reached the spot, the wreck was entirely broken up, the sole remaining vestige being an anchor attached to a portion of the bow, which had been driven on a spur of the reef. The following are the names of the men among the ship's crew who were lost. James Anderson, captain, Murdoch Mackenzie, chief mate, Robert Dummelow, second mate, James Ross, carpenter, Samuel Raffle, cook and steward, Frederick Brett, apprentice, Leigh Anderson (captain's son) boy, Andrew Jansen, John Jansen, G. Wilson, A. B.'s, and — Rogers and Jesse Richardson, O. S. The names of the survivors are:—William Bailey, William Driver, Carl Westher and Peter Peterson, A. B.'s, and Harold Palmer apprentice.

THE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI.

(*Courier.*)

A gentleman who had occasion to see the Chebsien of Shanghai on business, was told by him that in the ninth of last year (Sept. 1872) a census was taken of the population of Shanghai, when it was found that the population within the walls of the city was 71,035; while the suburbs at the East and South gates had 53,789 inhabitants, making an aggregate of 125,784. This corresponds remarkably with the estimate given in MacCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, edition 1859, who states the population of Shanghai at from 115,000 to 135,000. To this, however, falls to be added the Chinese residing in what may be termed the Northern suburb, viz., the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, who are estimated at about 110,000; raising the grand total of the native population of Shanghai to 225,000; a very respectable figure,—and yet how small compared with what it was at the beginning of 1863; when one of our best informed residents (Dr. Yates) estimated that, including Sinza village and Hongkaw, there were gathered in and around Shanghai and its suburbs, no fewer than 1,600,000 Chinese, the vast majority of these being, of course, refugees from the Taipings. When it is remembered that the house accommodation was even less then than it is at present, some idea may be formed of the wretched manner in which the people must have been huddled together, and our wonder will be, not that cholera slew its thousands, but that typhus did not add its tens of thousands to the hecatomb.

MR. T. T. COOPER AND THE PANTHAYS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Moslem rule in South-Western China appears to have been short-lived. It is reported from Calcutta that the Celestials have captured Talifoo, and that they have laid siege to Momein—signs of vigour on the part of the Mantchoo Emperor, or of some enterprising lieutenant. During the troubles that arose out of a Taeping rebellion and foreign invasion, the Mahometan population in China succeeded in overpowering their rulers on various points. The most notable victory was that which placed the Ataligh Ghazee on the throne of Eastern Turkestan, and probably the next considerable movement in the Moslem revival was the revolt of the Panthays in the large province of Yunnam. After a desperate struggle they obtained the mastery, and boasted of having formed a State peopled by forty millions. Talifoo was the capital, and Momein one of the most important towns. We are indirectly interested in this region, because it borders on Burmah. Over and over again projects have been set on foot for opening up a road to Western China, in order that its produce might find an outlet by the Irrawaddy. The Indian Government has taken a part in these schemes, and a few years ago Captain Sladen crossed the hills from Bhamo, and penetrated the country as far as Momein. The merchants, officials, and sailors of British Burmah are all eager to break into China peacefully from the West; but the Burmese Government, naturally jealous, has secretly helped to thwart all their efforts. We are bound to say, however, that the difficulties are not wholly caused by the King. He looks with suspicion on every attempt to create a commercial depot so far within his dominions as Bhamo. At the same time, it it obvious from the reports of Sladen and Bowers that the route, a rough one in itself, lies through a country where the people are not remarkable for the respect they show to the rights of property. The disturbed condition of the hill tracts and of the interior, when the mountains are crossed, is the real obstacle to trade. No doubt there exists considerable willingness, among large sections of the people, to drive bargains and venture much for gain; but there is a want of settled government, without which the turbulent cannot be repressed. Now that the Chinese, with restored courage, are once more asserting imperial rights, the prospect of drawing the produce of Yunnan into the Irrawaddy basin grows more remote than ever. A period of civil war is certain to ensue, and every local chief will make the most of his brief tenure of immunity. The Panthays will not succumb without much bloodshed, unless they are different from all other Moslems. We may, however, measure the magnitude of the check sustained by the halt in their journey which Prince Hassan and the traveller Cooper have thought it prudent to make at Rangoon. Last summer the Panthay envoys were among us in search of help. Apparently they have been able to enlist Mr. Cooper, a most enterprising wanderer and explorer,

ed with them. The witness stated that the customers' accounts were made up every night, the overdrafts being entered in red ink for the information of the permanent committee of management, of which Sir J. M'Kenna and Mr. Honshaw were permanent members. The witness was then strongly pressed upon the point whether—the retirement or expulsion of Sir J. M'Kenna from the bank and the transfer of his interest were not brought about in consequence of a "political and financial cabal," which was formed against him by many of the Irish customers of the bank, whom Sir J. M'Kenna would not accommodate to the extent which they desired; but this he most positively denied, although he admitted he had heard the suggestion made.

The witness was then requested to bring with him, next day, the books which would show the entries alluded to, and a discussion ensued as to the advisability of postponing the case for the arrival of Mr. Kitson.

Mr. Glasse said if he was not present his affidavit must not be read; but he must protest against the case standing over.

Mr. Cotton: By next morning I shall know whether Mr. Kitson is on his way here, and, if not, I shall make an application for the case to be adjourned.

GREAT MONEY-LENDING CASE.

(Daily News, November 6th.)

The action at the instance of the Earl of Aylesford against Morris and another was continued yesterday before Vice-chancellor Sir J. Wickens. The case raises an important question affecting money-lenders and their clients. The plaintiff, having just attained his majority in the beginning of 1870, being then Lord Guernsey (his father, the late earl, being still alive), applied to the defendant Morris for an advance of £8,000, for which the inevitable "60 per cent." interest was charged. He received from Morris a sum of £6,830, £1,200 being deducted in advance for interest. In December of that year he authorised the other defendant, named Addison, to discount acceptances to the amount of £11,000, for the purpose of taking up the acceptances held by Morris, with interest, and paying the premium on a policy of assurance effected upon his life. The plaintiff succeeded to the Aylesford title and estates, which are stated to be worth £20,000 a year, in January, 1870; and soon afterwards Addison wrote, threatening legal proceedings. An offer was then made by Lord Aylesford to pay the whole amount advanced, with a very large rate of interest, but this was declined, and on the 31st of July, 1871, an action was brought for £12,262 13s. The bill in the present suit was filed by his lordship to restrain the action, on the ground that unfair advantage had been taken by the defendants of the plaintiff's pecuniary difficulties, and that the rate of interest and discount exacted was exorbitant and unconscionable.

Mr. Dickinson, Q.C., and Mr. Jones Bateman appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. White for the defendant Morris; and Mr. Bristowe, Q.C., and Mr. Roberts for Addison.

Mr. Jones Bateman resumed his address yesterday morning for the plaintiff. He was quite content to rest the plaintiff's claim for relief upon the cross-examination of the plaintiff, which clearly showed that these transactions took place at a period when he was just emerging from boyhood, his powers of comprehension bordering legally upon incapacity, and surrounded by extortioners who knew that he must deal with them, as he could not go to his father or his family. Altogether the plaintiff received something less than £7,000, and within a period of less than six months for that advance the plaintiff was made liable to pay a sum of £3,387; so that the plaintiff was to pay an interest more than half the amount of the principal. The question was really whether, in face of that fact, the plaintiff could be treated as in possession of his senses. It was not sought to contend that, if a man, in the full possession of his faculties, entered into an arrangement, however exravagant the terms of it might be, he could come to the court and claim to be relieved from it. But this was the case of a young man, just of age, pressed by creditors, without advice or assistance, and under the apprehension of bankruptcy, drawn into an agreement in respect of which the court would certainly interefere in his behalf. The learned counsel then proceeded to review the leading facts of the case. The first person whom it was necessary to refer to was Mr. Graham, who, as the defendants alleged, acted as professional adviser to the plaintiff; but that allegation was no more true than if they had said that the usher of the court had acted as his solicitor; and in fact Mr. Graham himself denied that he had ever so acted. Graham was introduced to Lord Guernsey in May, 1869, when he was told that his lordship was in want of pecuniary assistance, and he advanced him certain sums of money upon the security of his promissory notes; those notes were dishonoured, and then the plaintiff gave acceptances amounting to £4,000, which, in turn, were dishonoured, and then the plaintiff was pressed for payment. To get out of his difficulty he asked Graham to obtain cash for bills to the amount of £8,000, and he passed the plaintiff on to Mr. Morris. At that time he was not only pressed for money by Graham, but for the payment of a number of tradesmen's and other debts of various descriptions. Having been so recommended to Morris, the plaintiff went to him and signed two promissory notes, but had no opportunity of forming any opinion on the matter, and was in reality almost blindfold with reference to it. Morris was said to have told the plaintiff what the rate of interest was, and that the plaintiff's reply was, "Quite right, Mr. Morris; I understand it perfectly well"—Mr. Graham having left them alone while he went downstairs to get some wine. When the time arrived for the plaintiff to be again pressed for payment he was introduced to the defendant Addison by a hotel-keeper in Conduit-street. He then asked for a loan on the mortgage of his reversionary interest, which Morris had told him was difficult or impossible to obtain, whereas nothing would have been easier than for him to raise any amount of money upon it—his title being absolute and indefeasible. Some months afterwards, upon his coming of age, the plaintiff executed a re-settlement of the estates, which reduced his tenancy in tail to a life interest; but at the time of the transaction with Morris he was tenant in tail. Instead, however, of getting money in that way, as he could so easily have done, on his interest in the Aylesford estates, he was advised by Mr. Morris that there was no way of raising money except upon acceptances in the way he had already made advances to him. Accordingly he went to Mr. Addison for the purpose of raising money to get himself out of the hands of Morris, and, in accordance with his request, Addison made application to a number of money-lenders, most of whom never replied—those who did so requiring interest at the rate of 80 per cent. In consequence of this Addison again went to Morris, on the plaintiff's behalf, and obtained what was wanted in the way already described. One of the principal objects that the plaintiff had in view was "to add to his income," as he said, by keeping racehorses—(laughter)—and if anything could show his weakness of mind and utter folly it would be such a proceeding as that. This was one of those incidents in the case which tended to show that the plaintiff was incapable of taking care of himself; and, having taken upon himself such an onerous burden, he hoped the Court would interfere in his behalf, and protect him. What seemed to govern the rate of interest in this case was clearly the power of the money-lender and the hopelessness of the applicant. The first consideration, therefore, which he would put before the Court was that the plaintiff was drawn into the matter, and that he did not enter into it with his own free and voluntary assent, but put his signature to the bills, his mind not going with it, he being dragged into the agreement, and had no choice given to him whatever. He knew that if he did not pay Morris he would be made a bankrupt; and Morris, knowing his power, took advantage of it to make an extortionate bargain, which the Court would not hold the plaintiff to for one moment.

Mr. Karslake, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant Morris, then proceeded to address the Court. He said he should in the first place, call attention to what were the facts of the present case. He submitted that the plaintiff was an extravagant young man, who borrowed money for purposes of pleasure; he would not say anything so harsh about him as had been said by his own counsel. The transactions first took place with Graham, who had been and was now a solicitor; and on the plaintiff's behalf he went to Mr. Morris and asked to discount bills or advance money to Lord Guernsey. It was a material feature in the case that this Mr. Graham was a professional man who has been engaged in Lord Guernsey's affairs; but whether he did or did not go as a professional man, and whether he was or was not entitled to charge a certain sum for his services in the matter, it was beyond all doubt that this gentleman, being a solicitor, went on behalf of Lord Guernsey and asked Mr. Morris to advance the money. With regard to the mode in which the transaction was carried out, it was important to notice that no less than six weeks elapsed between the time when the first communication took place with Mr. Morris and before the money was advanced; so that there was not such haste to entrap the plaintiff as had been described. After he had obtained and spent the money, the plaintiff alleged that while he was in the country he discovered that he was paying too much interest for the advances that had been made to him. Even then he did not take any steps to extricate himself, but authorised the transactions with Mr. Addison which were subsequently carried out. With regard to the rate of interest charged, the learned counsel contended that, considering the circumstances of the case, it was not so extraordinary; for it was proved that Mr. Addison had applied to several money-lenders, and it was found that money could not be got at a lower rate than 80 per cent. It was only after making those attempts that Mr. Addison, on the plaintiff's behalf, went to Mr. Morris, and he was dealt with simply because the loan could be obtained from him on lower terms than from any one else. There was nothing wonderful in the transaction; the plaintiff was eager and pressing for the loan, and had agreed to accept it on the terms offered by Mr. Morris; and in these circumstances the Court should not interfere in the matter.

Mr. Bristowe, Q.C., next addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Addison, the other defendant, expressing a belief that upon the facts which had transpired, and in view of the cross-examination of the plaintiff himself, the bill would be dismissed as against his client, with costs. The learned counsel then put in a number of letters in the handwriting of Lord Guernsey, for the purpose of showing that at the time the transactions in question were entered into the plaintiff knew very well what he was about.

The case had not concluded when the Court rose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales is gazetted honorary colonel to the Royal Aberdeenshire Highland militia.

A naked insane man was recently caught near Orion, Ill., who travelled on "all fours," and bellowed like a bull.

The Ohio and Mississippi Company have reduced the passenger fare on their road to three cents a mile, and its earnings have been constantly increasing from the day of the adoption of the reduced tariff.

The *Colonist* of British Columbia gives favourable reports of the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway explorations. They are now endeavouring to find a pass from the Quesnel Lakes to Thompson River.

A MEDAL FOR LOOSHAI.—Her Majesty the Queen has commanded that the officers and men of the Looshai Expeditionary Force shall be awarded the India medal of 1854, with clasp for "Looshai."

Three perch placed in a dark well in the interior of a quel two years ago were recently found to have become perfectly blind, and their natural colour bleached to almost transparency. The fish were otherwise in a perfectly healthy condition.—*American paper.*

DIDN'T SEE THE NECESSITY.—The Irishman had a correct appreciation of the business, who, being asked by the Judge, when he applied for a licence to sell whisky, if he was of a good moral character, "Faith, yer honor, I don't see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whisky."

STRANGE FREAK OF A GIRL.—Some time ago, what seemed to be a boy presented "himself" to the captain of the *Eskdale*, of Hartlepool, and was bound apprentice. On the voyage to Genoa the "boy" performed the hazardous duties of a seaman, until the suspicions of the crew were aroused, and "he" was discovered to be a girl, eighteen years of age, of Dutch parentage. Her mother is dead, and her father, who is married again, resides in London.

THE AMERICAN SEAL LOCK.—This is a new lock in which the key-hole is covered by a seal, which is a small square piece of glass, held in position by grooves in which it slides. The "seal" covers the hole through which alone the spring catch is accessible, and this cannot be released until the seal is broken. The "seal" itself is a piece of common window glass, marked on the back with a letter and number, and also with various irregular dots and splashes, in a sort of chocolate colour. The lettering and numbering are conducted on the same principle as on the Bank of England notes, so that no duplicate of a seal will ever be made; and the dots and splashes are accidental in shape and position, being sprinkled on at haphazard. Before the seals are cut the entire sheet is photographed, and the printed photograph is perforated like a sheet of postage-stamps. The purchaser of the seals is supplied also with photographic *fac-similes*, so that he can send one of these to any person whose business it may be to verify the security of a package.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 30TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $640 to $645; Old Patna, $630 to $635; New Benares, $605 to $610; Old Benares, $580 to $585; New Patna, 1st sales on time to arrive, $645 to $647½, no sellers; Malwa, $572½ to 3575, cash; Malwa, $600, on credit, with 4 catties allowance in weight; holders firm.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/3½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight.....74
Bank, 15 days sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—71 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,100 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,100 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 20 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$52 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$348 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$34 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$832 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—8 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—31½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 133 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—43 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—20 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—25 per cent. discount.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 11th Feb.
NEW YORK	Adelia Carleton		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Harwich	Thomas Dickson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Tokatea	McKinnon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alhambra	Nelson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Europe	Greenfield	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Nyassa	Garrioch	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes		Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Canadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Amiral Deroulx		Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Sta Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Salvadora	Hormaechea		Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Ottawa (str.)	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Mourrut	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Mei-kong (str.)	Foache		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd Feb.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of the Officers, 80th Regiment, a BILLIARD TABLE, by BURROUGH & WATTS, in first rate condition, with spare cloth (new) stands, cues, lamps, &c., parted with solely as there is no Billiard Room attached to the Barracks.

For particulars, apply to the President, Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks.
tf 133 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Galley of Lorne," from London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY:—
AMONTILLADO,
AMOROSO.
GREEN SEAL.
BLUE SEAL.
BROWN SEAL.
YELLOW SEAL.
WHITE SEAL.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC:—
SUPERIOR OLD.
SUPERIOR PALE.
THIRD QUALITY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY:—
IRISH.
SCOTCH.
Old Tom GIN.
Old Jamaica RUM.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S COGNAC. *(Fine Champagne.)*
Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
Dessert CLARETS:—
CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE,
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,
CHATEAU LAROSE.
Haut SAUTERNE.
FENARD'S 1st QUALITY BUTTER.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.

Apply to
H. L. NORONHA,
Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street.
3m 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Manila PONIES, with Double HARNESS, and a First-class Four-wheel CARRIAGE, in good order. Apply at HAWKIN'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

Also for sale, Best English HAY and OATS
tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Cases American SPARKLING CATAWBA, in Quarts and Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1468 Hongkong, 15th August, 1872.

GERMAN SELTZER,
IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 1988 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

FOR SALE:
Ex "Endeavour."

150 Tierces Prime Mess BEEF.
500 Barrels Extra Prime PORK.
Also SHERRY, in Cases of 3 dozen.
Apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 1974 Hongkong, 9th November, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Bay Carriage HORSES, California Bred.
Also, a PHAETON
The property of DAVID KING, Jr., Esq.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 2221 Hongkong, 20th December, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1180 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD
AND
STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
DRESS MAKERS AND MILLINERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTERS,
&c., &c., &c.

HAVE received direct from Vienna a Choice Assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS, and a variety of TOBACCO JARS, CIGAR STANDS, and other REQUISITES for Smokers.

Also,
AN INVOICE OF
FANCY ARTICLES,
including
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
INK STANDS,
THERMOMETERS,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
FRUIT BASKETS,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

They are also offering the remainder of their Stock of WINTER DRESSES, at greatly reduced prices, consisting of all
WOOL REPS AND SERGES,
SATIN CLOTHS,
POPLINS, LINDSEYS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

And,
A QUANTITY OF
FANCY WOOL GOODS,
Comprising:—
OPERA CLOAKS,
LADIES' ALEXANDRA JACKETS,
WOOL SCARVES AND PELERINES,
LADIES' WOOL SKIRTS,
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD
AND
STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nunkin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.
60 Hongkong, 8th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARDWOOD.
tf 418 F. PEIL.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
Price: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.

A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.
LALA ARI,
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

炭燒記號
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

永煤記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31th January, 1873. [181

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1873. [182

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON"
will be despatched on or about 11th February. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 ⅌, all risks, 23/. ⅌, F. P. A.
" Silk 19/. ⅌, do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1873. [183

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"DEUCALION,"
will be dispatched on or about 3rd February.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1873 [184

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"OTTAWA,"
Hutchinson, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 174 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Punchard, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 175 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Mourrut, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
176 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MEI-KONG,"
Captain Foache, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
177 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"HARWICH,"
Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct.)*

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"ALHAMBRA,"
Captain Nelson, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 Ship
"CANADIENNE,"
Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Ship
"SALVADORA,"
Hormaechea, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 141 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"TOKATEA,"
Captain McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2292 Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE French Barque
"AMIRAL DEROULX"
will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 124 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain Sta Coloma, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 110 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper Barque
"EUROPE,"
of 333 tons Register, Greenfield, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 78 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain G. J. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 6th February, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until noon on the 5th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Austral-an Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*ALASKA*" will be due at San Francisco about March 20th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Pénang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20 ⅌ on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th February. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 25th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PEI-HO*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 12th February, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1883 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS,
(The Premises lately Occupied by Mr. W. P. Floyd.)
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PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSFERRED TO PORCELAIN AND EBONY,
And Coloured:
VIEWS FOR SALE.
E. RIISFELDT.
tf 1343 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Hiogo.—*Elisa Hunting*, at 1.30 P.M. today, the 31st instant.

For Singapore, Penang, Galle, and Bombay.—Per *Emeu*, to-morrow, the 1st February, at 0.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Norna*, to-morrow, the 1st February, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*GEELONG*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 6th February, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 5th February.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 5th February.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception

Extracts.

THE INVISIBLE TRAIN—A GEORGIA SUPERSTITION.

At the dead of the night, the dead of the night,
There's a sound along the rails,
And the creaking of a whirling crank
Like the flapping of iron flails.

With the long, low roll that heralds the storm
Over sunburnt fields of grain,
With the sullen roar of rain in the wood,
Comes the invisible train.

There's the trembling ground, the swirls of air,
And the shout of the gauge between
The quivering rails, but never a light
Or shadow or spectre is seen.

It stops nor stays by station or town,
But sweeps in its viewless flight,
To a city whose beautiful walls are hewn
From splendid quarries of light.

And the white moon spreads, as the sound goes by,
A shroud of silver and gray,
For the night lies cold on the lap of the earth,
Like the corpse of a beautiful day.

It bears away, in invisible freight,
The treasures of failing men—
The countless opportunities lost,
And the beautiful might have been.

The fruitless dead, who have died in youth,
Ere the grain of life had come,
Painters whose pictures were only dreams,
And poets whose lips are dumb.

The brave young dead, the fair young dead,
Whose hearts were a throng of love,
That folded their arms in the morning of life,
To pass to that city above.

Maiden-and-wife-in-the-robe-and-crowd,
And lips like blood of the rose;
Beautiful babes, that died in smiles,
Like a light that comes and goes.

And often we see through the dead of the night,
Though the eyes are closed in sleep,
The phantom train with its precious freight
From a lowland still and deep.

And we dream till the morning, bright and warm
Lies over the church-yard sod,
And awakes from the Lazarus sleep of night,
With reviving hand of God.
—*By Will Wallace Harney.*

PERSIAN REGAL FESTIVITIES.

The festivities of the day were not yet at an end, and we adjourned to another room looking out on to the Maidan, where, on a space of ground thirty or forty yards square, which was kept clear with the utmost difficulty—only, indeed, by the constant application of stick to the heads and shoulders of the invading crowd—were collected half-naked wrestlers, dancing-boys and mummers, giants and dwarfs, fighting rams, their fleeces stained in all the colours of the rainbow, dancing bears and monkeys, and chained tigers. At a given signal, as soon as his Majesty entered the room adjoining our own, all this motley crew was set in motion amidst fresh outbursts of discord. The wrestlers wrestled; the boys, mummers, bears and monkeys, danced pell-mell; the giants threw the dwarfs aloft, the rams fought and the tigers roared, whilst the crowd renewed its efforts to get a sight of the sports, and the sticks of the ferrashes descended thick as hail on their shoulders. The spectacle was anything but regal, and we were all glad when an end was put to it by the distribution of small coin amongst the performers and the departure of his Majesty.—"*Journey through the Caucasus and Persia,*" *by A. H. Mounsey.*

HABITS OF THE ARCTIC TERN.

A tourist in Scotland says: "In August, 1870, when travelling from North Uist to Benbecula, I witnessed a very interesting habit of the Arctic tern in crossing the fords which separate the two islands. On coming within sight of the first ford, I observed between twenty and thirty terns quietly sitting on the banks of the salt water stream; but the moment they saw us approaching they rose on wing to meet us, then hovered gracefully above our heads as the pony stepped into the water. As soon as the wheels of the conveyance were fairly into the stream, the terns poised their wings for a moment, then precipitated themselves with a splash exactly above the wheel tracks, and at once rose, each with a riggling sand-eel in its bill. Some held their prey by the middle of the body, others by the head; the latter being able to swallow their fish as soon as they rose. The other birds, however, allowed their fish to drop out of their bills free, and caught them properly by the head before they reached the water, after which they flew to the sands where their fledged young were patiently sitting, and fed them with the spoil. At the next ford a similar scene was repeated by another group of Arctic terns, which we found there waiting the arrival of some friendly travellers. In both these cases the birds showed no fear, but dextrously caught their prey though repeatedly struck at with the whip. Twice over, by stretching out my arm, I nearly caught one of them as it poised itself for a plunge. On making particular inquiry, I was told by many of the inhabitants of both islands that this habit of the tern is a constant entertainment to those who cross the fords in wheeled conveyances. The pressure of the wheels must bring the burrowing sand-eels momentarily to the surface, and the quick eye of the tern at once enables the bird to transfix them on the spot."

AN ALGERIAN SAINT.

This court led into the mosque, which was in the same style, the recess or "mihrab," where the pulpit stands, being also richly decorated. Two or three Arabs were praying in one corner with the usual prostrations, and, as our guide informed us, muttering curses on us for our intrusion into their sanctuary. There is one other important mosque left in Oran, that of the saint Sidi El Haouri, about whom wonderful miracles are related; one alone will suffice as a specimen of the legends which form part of the teaching of these people, very much as the lives of the saints do in Italy and Spain:—

It was during the time of the war between the Moors and Spain, when one day a devout and holy woman came to Sidi El Haouri to complain that her son had been taken prisoner and carried off to Andalusia as a slave. El Haouri told her to pray to God with faith, and in the meantime to bring him a dish of broth with meat in, which the poor mother joyfully did. Now El Haouri had a favourite greyhound, who was at that moment suckling her young ones. He took the dog on his knees, spoke to her, and gave her the food the woman had brought. Instantly the dog started off, ran to the fort, and got on board a vessel bound for the Spanish coast. No sooner had she landed than she met the young man in question, who was returning from market with some meat which he had been buying for his master. The dog made a great bound, tore the meat out of his hand, and rushed to the shore, the Arab youth following and pursuing her on board a vessel which was just getting under weigh for Oran. The lad recognized the dog as one belonging to the saint, and quickly concealing himself among the cargo, landed safely on his native shores. The dog ran home to her master and her little ones, and the poor mother, with tears of joy, recounted how, by the prayers of the saint and the intelligence of the dog, her son had been safely restored to her.

Allowing for a little Eastern exaggeration, and with the firmest belief in the more than instinct of dogs, we did not think this little story so very improbable.—"*Algeria in 1871,*" *by Lady Herbert.*

INCONSISTENCY OF CREED AND BELIEF.

The report of the Committee of the House of Commons for inquiring into the Adulteration of Food and Drink must have suggested to many readers the remark—What a wonderful amount of abominable stuff is the human machine capable of absorbing without being altogether clogged and brought to a standstill! But it is by no means only the food of the body which, it appears, may be thus adulterated with at least partial impunity. Mental food seemingly quite as well qualified to poison the intellect, paralyse the will, and stop the action of the heart, is yet every day gulphed down by multitudes in the sight of all men; and when we look that they should show signs of its morbific action, lo! we find them going cheerfully about their business as if they had supped full, not of horrors, but of good bread and cheese. If we could have set ourselves, for example, to create a conception which ought (so to speak) to disagree with the human mind, we should unhesitatingly say that such a notion would be the existence of a great Bad God; a being of absolute malignity who ceaselessly employs his stupendous supernatural powers, by inward suggestion and outward temptation, in luring each of us to his subterranean dungeon, where he will preside over our combustion for infinite ages. Certainly such a notion is far from being nourishing, refreshing, or, as we should have supposed, in any way wholesome or digestible. Yet, marvellous to relate! this oil-of-vitriol kind of thing slips down the throats of tens of thousands of honest Britons at least once every week, and they go home afterwards from church and eat their luncheons with admirable appetite, and never, by word or deed, betray that they have drained a cup to which that of Hecate was a mild *tisane*. Sweet and gentle elderly ladies,

whose eyes
Grow tender over drowning flies,

and who refuse to believe any harm of the worst scapegrace among their nephews, allow this particular horror to enter their minds unchallenged, and even seem to turn it over under the tongue as if it were a bon-bon, and inquire, plaintively, in the same breath, Does their visitor believe in the eternity of future punishment—and will he not take another lump of sugar in his tea? Between these good folk and their neighbours who refuse to believe in the horrid dogma there is hardly a pin to choose, so far as cheerfulness goes, or general easiness of demeanour. One believes he walks on a thin crust of lava over a bottomless crater, and the other thinks he treads on rock; but there is no perceptible difference in the way they put their feet to the ground. One loses his son and believes he may possibly be in Hell; the other loses his daughter and is sure she is gone to a better world. But the tears of the two fathers are much alike; the grief of the first is not more inconsolable than that of the second. Truly the paradox would be inexplicable were it quite clear that those who—so to speak—bite freely at unhealthy ideas, actually masticate them and assimilate them with their mental constitutions. The fact seems rather to be that both clergy and laity are apt to take a great many more such things into their mouths than ever go any farther. Some divines and parents, indeed, obviously are possessed of a natural pouch, similar to that of the pelican, wherein they lodge an astonishing quantity of undigested notions, and whence they distribute them liberally to the young without any necessity for swallowing them on their own account.—*From "Essays," by Frances Power Cobbe.*

DETECTIVE PIERSON'S DREAM.

Said Detective Pierson, "It was queer." Detective Pierson was a tall man, with sharp features, and just the slightest tinge of a reddish moustache. He wore a suit of dark bluish clothes, and a black hat; in his right hand was a slight orange tree cane, and his left pulled somewhat nervously at his moustache. "Yes, it was queer." You see, the first information that he had of there being any amount of counterfeit money in the city was a circular letter addressed to the Chief, and which stated that, from certain information received, a gang had started for his city with over $10,000 worth of fives and tens. The "gang" was led by a man who was described to be about thirty years of age, stout built, dark eyes and hair, bushy side whiskers, and with bad teeth, and the third finger of the left hand missing. On this information we were obliged to work.

It was useless, we knew, to wait until their presence was detected by the counterfeit money afloat in the city, because by that time, especially if the notes were well executed, they could have passed a sufficient number satisfactorily, and would have left. All that was left for us was to trace the "gang" at once, and arrest them before they had time to commence operations. To effect this we had only the description of the leader to work upon, the others were perfectly unknown to us, and we might have passed them in the street any day.

So, accordingly, we watched around for about two weeks without success, when information came to us that a ten dollar counterfeit bill had been presented at one of our banks, and so well was it executed that even there it had been at first accepted as genuine. I at once went to the bank and was shown the note. It was perfect with the exception that in one of the signatures the usual flourish was wanting, appearing blurred and indistinct. The teller could not remember whence it had been received, and so that settled the matter.

Shortly afterward I was walking down Charles-street, when I was struck by the appearance of a man standing on the corner. Why I was struck I don't know; there was nothing extraordinary in his appearance, he was stoutly built, with black hair and eyes, and a smooth face; yet, singular to relate, and there is where the queer part comes in—I was positively fascinated. I do not known how it can be, but it seemed exactly as if I had fallen in love with him, and was absolutely insane. I at once determined to find out who he was, and crossed over. There was one or two of the boys standing at the corner, and I spoke to them.

The stranger was standing with his hand thrown carelessly over the letter-box, and I noticed, in a cursory manner, that on his left hand he wore a glove. This appeared strange, as it was summer, but it might be accident. I asked who he was, and was told his name was "Steiner," from Cincinnati, and I was introduced. I thought he started just a little at the mention of my name, but he quickly recovered and smiled. I noticed that he had beautiful teeth, and they were white as ivory.

Interchanging a few words, I left, and walking up to the central office, was occupied in various business until late at night, when I went home. It was about 12 o'clock, and I undressed and laid down, shortly falling into a doze. Suddenly it seemed to me as if I was standing on Charles-street with Steiner, and he had invited me to his room in the hotel. I went and he quickly changed. He was a short, stout man with dark eyes and hair, bad bushy whiskers, bad teeth, and the third finger of his left hand was missing. In my dream it seemed as if I had looked steadily at him, and he at me. I grappled with him, and we clutched and fell, his hand was on my throat, and I awoke. It was a dream, but a singular one. Somehow detectives are used to singular means and ends, and I will honestly say that I then believed in my mind that Steiner was the leader of the counterfeiters, and the man we wanted; but how was I to prove it? He had a smooth face and good teeth. I had not seen his hand.

It is true he could easily have shaved his face and worn false teeth; and as to his hand, he wore a glove, and I could not arrest a man who appeared well known, on the suspicion excited in a dream. That day and the next I waited for Steiner, but did not see him. On the night of the second day I went into the hotel. He was standing there talking to a lady, just in the vestibule. She turned and said good-night as I entered. He touched his hat, and I saw that the third finger of his left hand was missing.

I spoke; "Good evening, sir."

He replied: "Good evening."

We sauntered out together.

"Will you smoke?" I asked.

"Yes."

We walked in, and getting a cigar, lighted it. It was hot, and he asked me would I have a lemonade. I assented; we drank; and he gave the barkeeper a ten dollar bill, which I noticed in the signature was defaced and blurred.

He was mine. I touched him on the shoulder and requested him to step outside. I showed him my badge, and stating that I was a detective officer, arrested him, and locked him up in the station. I was happy I had worked out a case that had baffled all the detectives. Next morning we arraigned my prisoner before the court.

"And did you convict him?" we asked.

"How about the teeth and beard?"

"Well," said Detective Pierson, "that was the queerest of all. I didn't. He wasn't the man, being the son of a rich merchant in the West. He had lost his finger in the war, never had any whiskers, and his teeth were his own. To crown all, the man I wanted was subsequently arrested in Texas. Since then I never believed in dreams."—*Philadelphia Age.*

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rates.
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1039 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Two Hundred and Fifty ($250) per share, declared at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on or after the 20th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 128 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Quotations.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th January, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.00 a $125.00
" " 28 a 32	"	125.00 a 135.00
" " 38 a 42	"	128.00 a 138.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.18 a 2.20
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.88 a 3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a 2.47
" 64 a 66	"	2.50 a 2.65
" 68 a 72	"	2.55 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.75 a 2.85
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.80 a 2.85
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.70 a 3.80
" 40	"	3.10 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 22 in. 7 lbs	"	1.75 a 1.90
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.28 a 2.30
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.80 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a 0.80
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.72
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.22 a 0.25
" Genoa, 22	"	0.22 a 0.23
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.26
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.85 a 0.87
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.10 a 8.20
" " Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.50
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.05 a 8.10
" " Assorted	"	7.20 a 7.30
CAMLETS, SSS	"	17.00 a 17.50
" SS	"	19.00 a 20.50
" S	"	21.00 a 21.50
" *BBD*	"	24.00 a 24.50
LASTINGS	"	14.00 a 14.50
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	3.70 a 3.80
" Hoop	"	5.10 a 5.25
" Bar	"	4.25 a 4.50
" Small Round Rod	"	3.50 a 3.65
" Wire	"	7.50 a 8.75
LEAD	"	6.40 a 6.60
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.10 a 4.25
" Swedish	"	4.65 a 4.70
TIN, Malacca	per picul	38.00 a 39.00
TIN PLATES	per box	0.40 a 9.50
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	28.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER	"	100.00 a 107.00
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.		
COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	16.50 a 16.00
" Ningpo	"	17.00 a 17.20
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Shantung	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Bengal	"	10.00 a 10.50
ALUM	per picul	1.40 a 1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.20 a 4.50
" Black	"	5.50 a 5.25
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.80 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Saigon	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.50 a 7.50
COAL, Japan	per ton	
" English steam	"	12.50 a 13.00
" American Anthracite	"	11.00 a 11.50
" Sydney	"	10.00 a 11.25
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.25 a 4.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
SHAWLS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.50 a 4.75
PEPPER, White	"	22.00 a 22.50
" Black	"	13.00 a 13.10
BETEL NUT	"	3.30 a 3.75
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.50 a 4.00
" South Seas	"	16.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.50 a 3.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.35 a 1.40
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	8.10 a 8.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.90 a 1.95
" California	"	2.20 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	8.75 a 9.25
" Dk. Brown	"	8.40 a 8.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	3.50 a 3.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.80
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.50 a 17.00
PEAS, White	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Green	"	1.85 a 2.20
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Yellow	"	1.95 a 2.10
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	25.00 a 32.50
SEAWEED, Green	"	3.75 a 4.20
" Cut	"	4.25 a 4.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 13.50
" " small	"	6.50 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	7.20 a 7.70
BEES WAX, Japan	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Hankow	"	62.00 a 63.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Alaska	J. McLaughlan	Amr. str	4011	P. M. S. S. Co	
Blythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
Eliza Hunting	Gaze	Brit. str	733	Gran & Co	
Emeu	Lee	Brit. str	963	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. S. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Formosa	Punchard	Brit. str	615	D. Lapraik & Co	
Geelong	G. J. Babot	Brit. str	1012	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Hai-laong	Farrow	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Kiu-Kiang‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiushin	Deville	Amr. str	795	Olyphant & Co	
Kwongtung	Gibson	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Malacca	Gaby	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mauisee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Menzalah	Mourret	Fren. str	1002	Messageries Maritimes	
Nimrod	Pitman	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	
Norna	Milsom	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Ottawa	Hutchison	Brit. str	828	Landstein & Co	
Poyang‡	Cary	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rosity y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Shaftesbury	Platten	Amr. str	520	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	Hoskin	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	832	Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Aug. Heard & Co	
Altagracia	Omaindi	Fren. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
America	J. de Gregory	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Amiral Deroulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	775	Landstein & Co	Singapore
Andreas	E. Peters	Ger. bk	393	Bourjan & Co	
Bustoriana y Union	A. de Uribarri	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Canadienne	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Captain	
Channel Queen	Lenfesty	Brit. sh	602	Order	
Daylight	Bush	Brit. sh	629	Russell & Co	
Deutchland	Seaman	Ger. sh	759	Siemssen & Co	
Enoch Train	Thompson	Amr. sh	1674	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Europa	Greenfield	Brit. bk	336	Russell & Co	Melbourne
F. H. Drews	W. Voreatz	Ger. bk	267	Wm. Pustau & Co	
F. la Roquette	Monnier	Fren. bk	360	Russell & Co	Iloilo
Frey	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Freya	Jensen	Ger. bk	489	Siemssen & Co	
Georges	Hachelery	Fren. bk	176	F. Degenaer	
Green Jacket	Krogh	Brit. sh	1053	Order	
Handy	W. Hansen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hanza	F. Oest	Ger. bk	509	Siemssen & Co	
Harwick	Dickson	Brit. bk	613	Order	
Hawaii	J. Miller	Haw. bg	202	Chinese	
Helene	Inkster	Brit. bk	435	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Samarang
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Isles of Wight	R. D. Congdon	Brit. sh	1200	Order	
Jane	Le Bas	Brit. bk	246	Lane, Crawford & Co	Bangkok
Joachim Christian	Reimer	Ger. bk	490	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Kim-kin-kee	Bjuggren	Brit. bk	412	Order	
Lady Franklyn	Giese	Brit. bk	237	Rozario & Co	
Lucky	Hellstrom	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru sh	904	Order	
Lugar	Griffiths	Brit. bk	498	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon
Luisa Canevaro	Ventorino	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Macao	Lenoivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	194	Chinese	Tientsin
Morning Star	Laurelsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
M. y Vicente	Sta. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Neu Granada	Bauer	Ger. bk	350	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Nicoline	R. Ahlmann	Ger. bk	314	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Nyassa	Garrioch	Brit. sh	800	Melchers & Co	
Ocean	Guest	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard & Co	
Providencia	Vidanzauzago	Peru. sh	600	Olano	
Prospector	Duncan	Brit. bk	237	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Resolution	Stabell	Brit. sch	150	Bourjan & Co	Melbourne
Rosalie	Jeune	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
San Juan	Don Orfeyjaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Salvadora	Ibermaeche	Span. sh	1000	Order	
Scindia	Carr	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	Cebu, &c.
Scotland	Helcomb	Amr. sch	78	Battles & Co	
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Borneo Co. Limited	
St. Aubin	Blouet	Fren. sh	1026	Russell & Co	
Swiftsure	Watts	Brit. sh	1212	Russell & Co	
Tai Wutt	Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tokatee	McKinnon	Brit. bk	938	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Willy Rickmers	Stolt	Ger. bk	822	Messageries Maritimes	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessel.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON.					
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chun-hoi	Demée	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Faidthul Illah	Morrison	Brit. sh	895	Russell & Co	Swatow
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Ching-jui	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
M. Lopez	Jose Uriarte	Span sch	210	Remedios & Co	
Naples	Lecouteur	Rus. sh	926	Landstein & Co	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sai-Taing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Ohee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bush	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
MACAO.					
A. Lavalley	Longin	Fren. str	839	Russell & Co	
Augustine	Barbier	Peru. sh	970	Olano	
Auduizas	Roldan	Span. bk	401	Remedios & Co	
Callao	A. de Arancon	Peru. sh	1016	Order	
Emigrant	Don P. Beitto	Peru. sh	690	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Peru	Bassagoiti	Peru. sh	578	Remedios & Co	
Spark‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Witch	J. Young	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

Vessel.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
SWATOW. *In port on 20th January, 1873.*					
Adeline	Michelsen	Ger. sch	148	Dircks & Kruger	
Fanny	Eaton	Brit. bk	398	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Gaviota	Hosesson	Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	Laid up
Malv